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NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.—Egypt. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. Sheets: XIX-VI & VII S. E.; XXI-VIII S. E. Survey Department, Cairo, 1906.

The first of these sheets gives the topography of a small area in the desert, east of the Nile and northwest of the Wadi Kenah. The second sheet shows a cultivated region, chiefly on the east bank of the Nile, with irrigation canals, etc., for twelve geographical miles south of the 26th parallel, N. Lat.

SIERRA LEONE.—Sierra Leone. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Sheets, 58-L, 58-P, 59-I, 59-M, 70-D, 71-A. Compiled in the Topographical Section General Staff. Agent for sale, Edward Stanford, London, 1907. (Price, 1s. 6d. a sheet.)

This is the best working map of Sierra Leone yet produced. The exploration of that colony has advanced so far that a great number of facts can be given about it on maps of a sufficiently large scale. Still, no parts of the country have been surveyed except the frontiers by Boundary Commissions, and the neighbourhood of Freetown. The positions of the rivers, roads, and villages on most of this six-sheet map are, therefore, only approximate. An enormous amount of data is given, including such detail as paths that are fit for hammocks and the position of the boundary-stones along the frontiers. Practically all of the information is sufficiently exact for present business and administrative purposes. The line of the new railroad, which extends from Freetown over 200 miles into the interior, is given.

UGANDA.—The Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers of Ruwenzori. Scale, 1:50,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. By the Duke of the Abruzzi. *Geographical Journal*, Feb., 1907, London.

Illustrates the paper on his Ruwenzori explorations read before the Royal Geographical Society by the Duke of the Abruzzi. The sketch map does not show the entire range, but only the several snowy groups constituting the culminating portion of the range, together with its passes and valleys. The Duke said in his paper: "This map is based on observations carried out often under unfavourable atmospheric conditions and not always with instruments of great precision; but having regard to the number of observations on which it is based, I believe it will be found approximately correct."

UGANDA.—Uganda (Provisional). Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Sheets, 86-A, 86-E, 86-I, 86-M, 86-N. Compiled in the Topographical Section General Staff. Agent for sale, Edward Stanford, London, 1907. (Price, 1s. 6d. a sheet.)

Black-and-white maps indicating on a comparatively large scale the main topographical features, drainage systems, swamps, roads, native and other settlements, etc. On some sheets large areas have not been explored and are left white. Other sheets are well filled with detail. The scale is large enough to give—for example, at the town of Mengo, the residence of the young king, the positions of the bishop's palace, the cathedral, Mtesa's tomb, the mission stations,

etc. These sheets are serviceable to students of the parts of Africa which they cover; and as they embrace a wide range of the geographical information thus far obtained, they are convenient helps in further work.

AMERICA.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP.

UNITED STATES.—Crest Lines of Niagara Falls. Scale, 325 feet to an inch. Compiled by W. Carvel Hall. *Bull.* No. 306, 1907.

This sheet gives the crest lines of Niagara Falls as determined by surveys made in 1842, 1875, 1886, 1890, and 1905.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, March, 1907.

UNITED STATES.—San Francisco and Vicinity. Showing the Course of the Great Fault from Point Arena to Chittenden. *Bulletin* of the Imperial Earthquake Investigation Committee, Vol. No. 1, Tokyo, 1907.

Shows in red the line of the old weak zone constituting a fault whose redislocation on April 18th last caused the San Francisco earthquake. The length of the visible fault is over 150 miles, being three times that of the fault line in the great Japan earthquake of 1891. An accompanying figure shows the direction of motion at different places on or near the fault.

UNITED STATES.—Floral Areas of the State of Washington. Compiled on Base Map of U. S. General Land Office, by Charles V. Piper. Scale, 1:760,320, or 12 statute miles to an inch. Contributions from the National Herbarium, Vol. XI. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1906.

Six tints are used to show the distribution of flora in the State according to its origin as Arctic, Canadian, Humid or Arid transition, etc. The Arctic flora is seen on many of the mountains.

UNITED STATES.—General Chart of Alaska. To accompany Reindeer Report by Dr. Sheldon Jackson for 1905. Washington, 1906.

On the post-route map of Alaska are imposed in red the positions of the public schools and reindeer stations throughout Alaska.

UNITED STATES.—Karte von Alaska. Scale, 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. *Petermanns Mitteilungen.* Vol. 53, No. 1, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1907.

This map is based upon the Geological Survey Map compiled by E. C. Barnard, which accompanies "The Geography and Geology of Alaska," by Mr. Alfred H. Brooks, published by the U. S. Geological Survey as Professional Paper, No. 45. It is a splendid generalization of the information on this map, which is the fullest cartographic expression published of the results of our Government surveys and of other studies and discoveries up to the time it was issued. The German map indicates the areas from sea-level to 300 meters in light green, mountain features in brown, with many heights in meters, hydrography in blue, and the gold fields of Alaska and neighbouring parts of Canada in yellow. Post, telegraph, and missionary stations, telegraph lines, coal mines, etc., are shown. Three insets of Alaska show the wooded areas, the regions whose elevation is above the tree limit, tundra, glaciers, and snow fields, the geological

formations, etc. Many areas are white, showing the large amount of exploration yet to be done. This is the best map of Alaska for general purposes that has yet been produced.

EUROPE.

GERMANY.—Gegend von Magdeburg. Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.7 statute miles to an inch. *Abhandlungen und Berichte* Vol. 1, No. 1 of the Museum für Natur und Heimatkunde zu Magdeburg, 1905.

Illustrates a paper by T. Jacob: "Die geographisch bedingten wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen der Magdeburger Gegend." The surface forms are shown by brown tints and the areas of coal beds and salt fields are indicated.

NORWAY.—Topografisk Kart over Kongeriget Norge. Scale, 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute mile to an inch. By the Norwegian Geographical Institute, Christiania. (Price, kr. 0.60 a sheet.) Sheets: Gausdal, 31 B; Sarpsborg, 10 C; Lillehammer, 25 D; Nordre Faemund, 38 D; Trondhjem, 46 D; Steigen, K 11; Kjerringö, K 12; Bodö, K 13; Ofoten, M 9; Hjelmsö, V 1; Noarvas, V 8; Njullas, V 9; Hugstfjeld (Caskemvarre), W 8; Vestertana, Y 3; Baasfjord, AE 3.

Thirteen of these sheets are new sheets of the Topographical Survey of Norway and two are revisions of earlier sheets. The work on the topographic map has been in progress for about thirty-one years and the new sheets above enumerated have been added in the past two years. The progress of this great work of topographical map-making is necessarily slow, as the surveys are difficult and expensive in a land so crowded with mountains. Most of the present sheets are in the fiord regions, and the maps will be invaluable in the study of this area of remarkable fiord development. The cartographic treatment is of the first order. Hill features are shown chiefly by contours with 100-foot interval. Standing waters are in blue, rivers in black, glaciers in green, and forests and important tilled areas are indicated.

NORWAY.—Generalkart over det sydlige Norge i 18 Blade. Scale, 1:400,000, or 6.3 statute miles to an inch. By the Norwegian Geographical Institute, Christiania, 1906. (Price, kr. 0.60 a sheet.)

Topography is shown in wash colour. Longitudes are referred both to the Christiania and the Paris meridians.

SIAM.—Carte du Siam. Scale, 1:6,000,000, or 94.6 statute miles to an inch. Par E. Robert. From "Le Siam," Fascicule V, of the Travaux du Séminaire de Géographie de l'Université de Liège, 1906.

Shows in red the boundaries of Siam according to the treaty with France in 1904. Railroads in operation and projected are indicated, and hydrography is in blue.

SIBERIA.—Map Showing the Distribution of the Tungus Tribes in Siberia. Scale, 1:12,000,000, or 189.3 statute miles to an inch. *Memoirs* of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, Ethnographical Section, Vol. XXXI, Part II, St. Petersburg, 1906. (In Russian.)

Accompanies an article on the Tungus of Siberia by S. Patkanov. The Tungus extend from the Ochotsk Sea almost to the Yenisei River and from near the Arctic Ocean to the Amur River. The large regions, where they form from 75 to 100 per cent. of the population, are shown in red; a lighter tint shows the small regions, where they constitute from 5 to 75 per cent. of the population.